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THE KABUL TIMES



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MAIWANDWAL BELIEVES PAPERS MUST GUIDE

Encouragement Promised For Development Of Free Press

By Mohammad Zahir Siddiq
Associate Writer of The Kabul Times

KABUL, February 26.—

"I am trying to encourage the development of a free press. I am proud that a free press has been established under my government," Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal said in an interview.

"I really hope that a healthy press will eventually evolve in Afghanistan. To achieve this aim, we must have patience and tolerance. We must welcome criticism against the government. In this way the press will grow in a healthy manner," he explained.

Asked to give his advice to journalists, the Prime Minister said: "Journalists bear a heavy responsibility. They must respect the endowment of the pen. I do not want yellow journalism to rise in Afghanistan. Nor do I want any form of blackmail to take place." The Prime Minister described the role of the press in the development of the country at this sensitive time succinctly—"guidance."

Elaborating on his one-word answer, he pointed out: "Our people read the newspaper with faith. In contrast to the people of advanced nations who read the paper as a pastime our public believes what it reads. Afghans take their newspapers seriously. The reading public bases its opinions on what newspapers print. This increases the responsibility of the journalist."

The Prime Minister continued: "The readers of our newspapers expect journalists to draw conclusions. It is in this way that our newspapers guide. By presenting both news and views they quench a spiritual thirst. This makes it all the more imperative that journalists be moderate."

Since the Prime Minister was himself a journalist for many years, he commented at length on the nature of the press in Afghanistan.

He noted: "Of the two presses—the state-run and the private, the latter is a newcomer. It was only after the Press Law was put in force that the private press arose. Despite all the criticism, it must be frankly admitted that the state-run press is the oldest, the most experienced, and the best balanced press. It has high standards in every area—selection of news and articles, commentaries. It takes an objective view of international affairs and also reflects the criticism of the public. The criticism is direct, outspoken, and yet constructive."

Moving to the private press, the Prime Minister said that it reflected personal views as in any other democracy. "There is less news in these papers and, since they have political affiliations, their criticism is less constructive. Their arguments are based on emotion."

Pope Makes Valid Marriage Between Orthodox, Catholic

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 26, (Reuters).—The Roman Catholic church Saturday removed a restriction on marriages between Latin-rite (western) Catholics and Orthodox Christians.

A decree issued by the Vatican said that in future such marriages performed by an Orthodox priest would be considered valid, but for the Catholic it would still be against church law and therefore a sin.

The decree thus extended to Latin-rite Catholics a concession given to Eastern-rite Catholics by the Second Vatican Council.

The Eastern-rite Catholics are a small section of the Eastern church which remained with Rome when the rest broke away in the great schism and formed the Orthodox churches.

The decree stressed that for a Catholic a marriage would still remain only valid when celebrated by a Catholic priest. But it added that bishops would have the power to waive this rule in case of "difficulties."

Observers believed this could mean cases in which, for instance, the Orthodox partner is expected by strong custom and traditions to marry in his or her own church.

The decree said that this new concession had been made to stabilise marriage and to further good relations between Catholics and Orthodox Christians.

It disclosed that Pope Paul had received appeals from many quarters to extend it to Latin-rite Catholics since mixed marriage were constantly increasing and "many and grave difficulties arise through the different legislation in the East and the West."

HM CONGRATULATES KUWAIT SHEIKH

KABUL, Feb. 26, (Bakhtar).—The information department of the Foreign Ministry said His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to Sheikh Sabah al-Salem on the occasion of the national day of Kuwait.

Education Press Production Up

KABUL, Feb. 26, (Bakhtar).—During the last six months the education press has printed 28 titles for the Ministry of Education. The total production during this year is expected to surpass the one and one half million mark.

Last year the press produced just under one million books. The year before it was considerably less.

President of the press Atiqullah Pazhwak said during the last three years improvements have been made in production methods which have resulted in decreasing production costs. Special training programmes were launched to train the necessary personnel. The press is still expected to expand. New annexes are planned.

ANWARI MEETS MOLTSMANN

KABUL, Feb. 26, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul yesterday met Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari. The construction of a new building for Nedjat High School with the aid of the FRG was discussed, an Education Ministry source said.

A Non-Proliferation Agreement Virtually Certain, VOA Says

KABUL, February 26, (AP and VOA).—It is virtually certain that agreement on the terms and text of a non-proliferation treaty will be reached in the current Geneva disarmament talks, a Voice of America broadcast monitored in Kabul today said.

The broadcast, in the form of a short commentary from the VOA's correspondent in Geneva, said that there are some objections from the non-nuclear participants in the meeting. But, the commentator hoped that they would be overcome.

A Tass despatch from Moscow says that most of the delegations believe the solution of the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons would do good to all peoples because a non-proliferation treaty, if concluded, would make an important contribution to the relaxation of international tension and strengthening European security.

In Tokyo, the American UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg said that the United States will doubtless take into consideration the legitimate rights of the non-nuclear countries in the planned non-proliferation European security.

Goldberg, who is on an information tour through Asia, was speaking to foreign correspondents.

He stressed the vital importance of the treaty and particularly the fact that the path between the military and civilian uses of nuclear energy was so narrow, that provisions must be made to prevent peaceful nuclear energy from being suddenly turned into military energy.

In Bonn, West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt said Saturday the Bonn government must see exactly what the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons looks like before it can say whether West Germany will sign.

But he said he is convinced West Germany and other non-nuclear nations will succeed in getting assurances that they will not suffer economically and scientifically because of the treaty.

"The treaty must not hinder us and others from taking part in full in scientific and economic research," he told a conference of about 700 local leaders of his Social Democratic Party.

"These are vital interests which MANSOURI ARRIVES IN LOGAR"

KABUL, Feb. 26, (Bakhtar).—The new governor of Logar Abdul Wahed Mansouri took his post yesterday in Baraki Barak.

He was received by a large number of residents of the city, president of the courts in the provincial capital, and other officials.

Governor Mansouri in a speech before the people said in order for the province to develop all the people and government must join hands to implement plan drawn up by the government.

Several dignitaries and mayor of Baraki Barak spoke of the people's readiness to cooperate in realising the wishes of the people.

we share with others and I am convinced that we will succeed in protecting them," Brandt said.

He used almost the same words Wednesday in reporting to the Bundestag on the treaty now under negotiation in Geneva.

He also reiterated criticism of the more vocal spokesmen against the treaty.

"The question of West German participation in a treaty that does not yet exist has released more emotion than is in our best interest," Brandt said.

Army Bans Nine Organisations In Peking

PEKING, Feb. 26, (Hsinhua).—The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has addressed a letter to "former poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at all levels in the rural people's communes all over China" to launch spring cultivation.

"The Party Central Committee believes that the overwhelming majority of cadres at all levels in the rural people's communes are good or at least fairly good," the letter said.

"Those comrades who have made mistakes should also make energetic efforts in the spring cultivation so as to make amends for their mistakes."

"At the same time, we also recommend that units of the People's Liberation Army stationed locally and military organisations at all levels should exert great efforts to support and help with the work of spring cultivation," it said.

According to Reuters's correspondent in Peking, thousands of people yesterday took part in a rally to mark the banning of nine organisations whose members have been charged with spreading lies and seducing girls.

People marched in long columns to Tiananmen square following an announcement on wall posters that the organisations were dissolved and banned.

The posters were signed by the military control committee of the Peking army garrison, set up two weeks ago to supervise public security, and said the organisations had been responsible for counter-revolutionary activities.

The organisations included "the Peking office of working rebels" and "the red rebel corps of agricultural undertakings."

The names were roughly similar to genuine Maoist organisations, of which more than 20 continue to function in the capital. Some leaders of the organisations had been imprisoned and members who had been misled should make self-criticisms, the posters said.

Food Dept. To Operate With Af. 1,000 Million Capital

By Our Own Reporter

KABUL, February 26.—

The Food Procurement Department which was declared an independent organisation by the government last week has Af. 1,000 million.

It is the largest state-owned corporation. The Ministry of Finance is authorised to check the financial affairs of the department from time to time. Abdul Rasoul Baraki, the president of the department, says that the capital is still not adequate. He hoped that it would be increased to meet the rising demand of the department.

The board of directors and executive board of the department are responsible for general policy matters, he said.

The Ministers of Commerce, Agriculture and Irrigation, Planning, Industries and Mines, and Finance are members of the committee. The latter presides over the meetings of the board.

The executive board runs the department. The president, the two vice presidents and the directors of the various departments are members of the executive board.

The functions of the department, Baraki said, are: Purchase and sale of foodstuffs within the country with a view to keeping the prices of these commodities stable and to meet the demand of the government officials; import and sale of foodstuffs from abroad;

—Research and study of domestic and international prices of wheat and other foodstuffs;

—Sale and purchase of other

grains depending on the situation;

—Organisation and regulation of silos in the country and their expansion;

—Construction of silos in those areas of the country where this is economically feasible;

—Preservation and cleaning of wheat and other grains and import of equipment needed to reach this goal;

—Baking bread and other products.

Robot Geologist To Explore Sea

MOSCOW, Feb. 26, (DPA)

—A remote controlled robot to collect samples of rock from the bottom of the ocean is being constructed by Soviet specialists, Tass reported Saturday.

It said the main units of the machine had been assembled and tested. The depth to which the submarine geologist could be lowered was 4,000 metres. It had two "hands" imitating the movements of human hands.

The operator on the surface was shown a sample on the TV screen, gave a signal and the steel hand would put the stone into a container.

The sample would tell scientists about the geology of the bottom and help to find deposits hidden there, Tass said, quoting Komsomolskaya Pravda.

The submarine geologist would be lowered into the ocean for the first time before the end of this year.

Electrical Fault Probable Cause Of Apollo Fire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, (Reuters).—An electrical fault was blamed Saturday as the most likely source of the flash fire which killed three Apollo astronauts at Cape Kennedy last month.

But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, releasing a third interim report on the disaster, said the exact cause of ignition had not been found.

The space agency said it was possible that "no single source will ever be pinpointed."

The interim report on studies being made by a review board on the tragedy was brought to Washington by NASA Deputy Administrator Dr. Robert Seamans after meetings this week at Cape Kennedy.

The review board is continuing to consider other possible causes of the blaze—chemical reactions by materials on the Apollo spacecraft, spontaneous combustion of certain materials and various electrical factors.

Dr. Seamans said the review board expected to complete its investigation by the end of March.

The spacecraft is still being dismantled and studied near the launching pad where Virgil (Gus) Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee died while taking part in a simulated launching.

Scientists Study Ancient Organisms

MOSCOW, Feb. 26, (Tass).—Soviet scientists have obtained microphotographs of microorganisms with an absolute age ranging from two to two-and-a-half thousand million years.

The remnants of extremely old hydroorganisms: algae, siliceous sponges and jelly fish were found in the cherts and biotite gneisses of Karelia and the Kola peninsula (the northern European part of the USSR).

The ancient microorganisms are being studied under the guidance of Alexander Vologdin, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The scientist writes in the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda that this altogether new paleontological material is not only of practical importance since precambrian deposits "are associated with a manifold complex of such valuable minerals as iron, manganese, vanadium and gold."

"They are the only witnesses of the biological processes at that time and this also provides a new possibility for the study of the history of our planet," the article said.

Another Tass report said Vladimir Dianov-Klovov, Moscow physicist, has discovered a new phenomenon in the earth's atmosphere which, to a great extent, determines the degree of its transparency.

Earlier it was believed that only the stable oxygen molecules of the atmosphere absorb light. The experiments carried out by the physicist have elucidated the role played in this process by unstable paired molecules which are formed when oxygen molecules collide with each other or with nitrogen molecules.

Alexander Obukhov, Director of the Institute of the Physics of the Atmosphere, described Dianov-Klovov's work as "an important achievement of the past year in this branch of science." The conclusions and calculations of the Moscow physicist will have to be taken into account, for instance, in designing communication means with the help of lasers.

Concert Juxtaposes Turkish Folk Songs, Music Of West

By Our Music Critic
The Fenmen—Borakli performance at the Radio Afghanistan auditorium yesterday afternoon was a rare treat, a very interesting juxtaposition of the music of the East and the West.

Placing Beethoven and Chopin on the same programme with harmonised Turkish folk songs was a good idea. It not only showed Mr. Fenmen's ability as a fine pianist, but also illustrated the influence of western classical tradition and the Turkish musician's understanding of it.

Mr. Borakli's rendition of harmonised Turkish folk songs and Mr. Fenmen's piano accompaniment blended beautifully. Quite often imposition of strict western musical theory and discipline on folk music of the East ends in a quite undesirable hodgepodge. I was happy to find that the Turkish efforts have been successful.

I was impressed by the Attaturk Elegy which must be an original piece composed by Borakli and Fenmen themselves. It rang with the great love the Turkish artists have for the late President of Turkey who is the father of modern Turkish music. The Elegy is a lovely way to express their gratitude.

Last night the two Turkish artists were guests of honour at a reception given by Turkey's ambassador to Kabul Hamid Batu. Some officials attended.

(See picture page 4)

China Protests US, SV 'Cambodian Intrusions'

HONG KONG, Feb. 26, (Combined News Services).—The Chinese Foreign Ministry last night issued a statement condemning alleged intrusions into Cambodia by United States and South Vietnamese troops between February 18 and 21.

According to the New China News Agency, the statement accused the United States of resorting to undisguised means of high pressure and intimidation against Cambodia, which it regarded as an obstacle to its war of aggression and a thorn in its side.

Cambodia accused the United States and South Vietnamese governments of an act of aggression against her territory in which two people died and three were injured.

A communiqué protested against an attack on the village of Daung last Monday and accused Washington and Saigon of systematically refusing to respect Cambodia's frontiers.

Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk, who is now visiting Paris, sharply denounced "American aggression" in Vietnam. Speaking at a luncheon, held in his honour by the foreign correspondents in Paris, he emphasised that the only possibility of saving face in Asia for the United States was to discontinue military operations and withdraw from Vietnam.

Sihanouk said that Cambodia was supporting the "logical and reasonable" stand of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam concerning an unconditional end to the bombings of her territory as a preliminary condition for contacts with the United States with the object of establishing peace in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, American planes Friday struck at North Vietnam's industrial nerve centres with bombing raids on two major electricity-producing power plants, a spokes-

man announced yesterday.

The navy aircraft hit for the first time thermo power plants at Bac Giang, 30 miles northeast of Hanoi, and at Han Qai, the same distance northeast of the port of Haiphong.

Both power plants have a production capacity of more than 10,000 kilowatts, the spokesman said.

The Han Qai plant keeps port facilities running. Disruption of their power supply would hamper the ports cargo-handling facilities—especially at night.

Bac Giang power plant serves a nearby industrial complex, including a chemical factory.

Bad weather prevented damage assessment of the radar-controlled bombing, the spokesman said. But plots reported perfect bombing runs on both targets.

American bombs last struck North Vietnamese power plants in a raid near the coastal city of Thanh Hoa (Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Opportunities For Small Industries

With the steady increase in the number of small factories established in the private sector, hopes of increased production of necessities and chances of employment are fast rising.

In the short span of a month plans to set up at least four small factories in Kabul were announced. Although the capital invested—hardly Af. 5 million—is rather low, the initiative being shown by the private sector is encouraging. The factories meet the most immediate demand of the Third Five Year Plan of Afghanistan—the formation of a nucleus for the industrial growth of the nation. This emphasis will achieve quick returns by which imports can be decreased, and shift the arena of investment from immovable property, particularly housing, to industrial productivity.

The knitwear, confectionery, macaroni, and oil processing factories will have an impact on at least some imports. In the cosmopolitan markets of Kabul all kinds of sweets are available costing us foreign exchange. And the price we pay for imported sweaters is fairly high—an ordinary sweater costs between Af. 600 and 800. So production here will mean cheaper goods and a saving in foreign exchange.

What our new factories must learn are methods for survival. Perhaps the best way to ensure survival is to form corporations. It is much to the advantage of businessmen to get together and make cooperative efforts to launch new ventures.

The Afghan Chamber of Commerce would do well to advise businessmen to get together. It is high time our Chamber of Commerce is reinvigorated to meet the needs of the private sector and to help in the implementation of ideals of the Third Five Year Plan of the country. What our businessmen need, in addition to initiative, which they apparently have, is proper guidance to invest their money. Once they are assured that they will receive protection

Food For Thought

One does not dress for private

company as for a public ball.

—Benjamin Franklin

and that the laws and regulations of the Commerce Ministry are to their benefit, they will invest their capital.

The Chamber of Commerce, for instance, can prepare a list of enterprises which offer scope for investment and profit. There are many fields for investment—soft drinks, cigarettes, laundries, dairy farms, poultry farms, and packaging are some of them. The Chamber could also help our businessmen, most of whom do not know any foreign language and have not been abroad, to establish contacts with foreign firms to get equipment.

There are some fields in the private sector which may be termed traditional, and these are badly in need of modernisation. The Ministry of Commerce has taken steps to introduce certain new methods of production. But the efforts should be intensified, and directed towards popularising the methods throughout the country so that all village producers may benefit. Some help has been rendered by the Ministry of Mines and Industries to carpet weavers. We hope that more will be given.

There were some small industrial units in Afghanistan which failed due to mismanagement and, perhaps, lack of government protection in those days. The Ministry of Mines and Industries would do well to appoint a commission to study why these industries were closed, and suggest ways to revive them.

The match factory in Kabul is a case in point. The factory, which was in Darul Aman Wat, produced matches for some years. Then all of a sudden it closed. Apparently it failed because of the import of foreign matches on a large scale. The factory is now lying idle. Similarly the Shaker porcelain factory, which made a good name for itself, went bankrupt some time ago.

We hope that measures will be taken to revive these factories.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Future plans for the book publishing agency was the subject of the editorial published yesterday's *Ishtah*. Books play an important role in spreading knowledge side by side with the country's educational institutes and mass communication media it said.

That is why the Book Publishing Institute was established six months ago with a capital of ten million afghanis within the framework of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The latest report shows that it has published about 45,000 volumes of chapters of the Holy Koran and another 25,000 volumes of other books. Next year the Institute is planning to increase its production by about 25 per cent.

The editorial praised the Institute's selection of books which will provide entertainment, education and guidance to the readers. The fact that the Institute publishes a certain number of novels will strengthen its financial status at the same time it renders a service to society.

The editorial called on the cultural and welfare organisation to render every assistance to this newly established Institute in order to make it capable of coping with the demand for healthy and useful books. It also urged those people who are in the habit of buying books to choose those books which are published by the Institute.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Kabir Dawari. It called on the bus company authorities to reduce fares on the city buses as it sometimes ago the company announced a 20 per cent cut in fares along all provincial routes. This was because the gas consumption as well as the depreciation of vehicles have considerably fallen as a result of modern highways. The same is true of the city roads. Therefore the company should revise the city bus fare in the public interest, said the letter.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial welcomed the steps taken by the provincial municipal authorities in providing drinking water for some of the cities lacking it. Commenting on the fact that deep wells are being dug outside the city of Andkhoy, the

area are expected to cooperate with the municipal authorities at least in laying down the necessary pipes. Any attempt to bring water to the city via ducts dug in the ground would be most uneconomical since most of the water would be absorbed by the thirsty soil. It would also be less hygienic.

A letter to the editor in yesterday's *Anis* called for drinking water supply, a public bath and a mosque to be built in the second part of the Karte Perwan residential district. This, it said, is a newly built area with a rapidly growing population. The amenities mentioned are very urgently needed.

WORLD PRESS

The President of Colombia told a *Pravda* correspondent: "In our relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we should look for new ideas and new forms. The day is not far off when not only commercial and consular but also diplomatic relations may be restored between the Soviet Union and Colombia."

The way has now been opened, the President remarked, for the growth of economic cooperation between Colombia and socialist countries.

The *Star* of Hong Kong reported that three Chinese provinces had agreed on a defence pact against supporters of Chairman Mao Tse-tung—"another sign that warlordism is returning to that country."

The provinces are Hupeh, Szechwan and Honan, it said.

The Rangoon newspaper *Hanthawaddy* criticised the tactics of Asian communists and attacked the aggressiveness of the National Liberation

French newspaper opinion polls are forecasting a decisive victory for President de Gaulle's ruling Fifth Republic Party in next month's general election.

Some 28 million men and women are eligible to vote for a National Assembly in the first ballot on March 5.

Most of the 2,218 candidates battling for a seat in Metropolitan France's 470 constituencies belong to one of four big groups—the Gaullists, the anti-communist Democratic Centre, the Socialist Federation and the Communist Party.

A public opinion poll conducted on behalf of the mass circulation *France-Soir* gives the Gaullists an overall majority—260 seats out of the 470—and predicts they will win 39 per cent of the votes, one per cent more than in the last election in 1962.

Another poll, conducted on behalf of the leftwing *Express*, said the General's nine-year-old administration would win between 240 and 280 seats.

Nine people were badly injured and many more hurt in clashes Friday between riot police and demonstrators on the island of Okinawa in the United States-controlled Ryukyu Islands, a Japanese newspaper reported.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* said about 20,000 people took part in the demonstration outside the Legislative Assembly chamber in Naha city, the 250,000-population capital of the Ryukyus.

They were opposing the passage of two bills which would control school teachers' political activities and bar them from striking.

Izvestia said the Soviet Union is making every effort to keep arms supplies moving to Hanoi despite the "pernicious role played by Peking's leaders in this matter."

The Soviet government newspaper, said the USSR is doing everything possible to ensure that aid shipments reach North Vietnam according to schedule.

Kommunist, the Kremlin's top theoretical journal, declared China was heading for a "terroristic military dictatorship."

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Terms Of Aid To Developing Nations

By Mikhail Pankin

The task before the newly-developing countries are to heal as speedily as possible the wounds left by colonialism, to raise the level of their science and culture, and improve living standards. Much depends on how rationally they use their domestic resources and the material and financial means obtained through their economic contacts with other countries, particularly economic aid.

The effect of economic assistance quite often depends on the attitude of the country giving it.

The aid received can be used either to meet current needs production capacities. There is no argument about which of these two is better for the national economic development of the countries concerned. The outstanding Indian statesman, Jawaharlal Nehru, stressed that aid that brought only temporary relief was of little use. The developing countries needed the kind of assistance that would enable them to accomplish their ultimate cause.

As a rule, when a developing country is allowed to decide for itself how to use aid, it tries to employ it to solve major economic problems of national importance. We know this from the

practice of cooperation between the "third world" and the socialist countries.

Nearly 70 per cent of Soviet commitments involving economic and technical assistance to developing countries are intended to facilitate their industrial progress. India has built, or is in the process of building, with the help of the socialist countries, scores of industrial units. For size, many of these are unique in Southeast Asia. Taken together, they represent an industrial complex not yet found in other areas of the "third world."

A big industrial potential is emerging in the Near East as a result of cooperation between the socialist and the Arab countries.

When the use of aid is dictated from outside an entirely different situation, takes shape. It is not that the country supplying funds necessarily gives direct orders as to how they shall be spent: in our day this practice seldom yields the desired results.

Analysing the history of Western credits to developing countries, we see a typical method—the "donor" country often refuses to grant credits for "undesirable" projects, even if they are

considered to be of crucial importance by the recipient country.

No wonder that, as was recently revealed by Soviet economists, basing their conclusions on latest data on aid granted by the developed capitalist countries, only a mere 8-9 per cent of capital subsidies and credits to the "third world" are used for industrial development. The gap between the two figures—70 and 9 per cent—vividly illustrates the effectiveness and size of the external resources and help flowing into the developing countries from the socialist countries and the West.

The less costly the help, the more effective it is. In dealing with the West, the developing countries, run into expenses that are not met in their dealings with the socialist countries. Developing countries pay annually to the foreign investors some \$3,000 million in the form of profit remittances. This has to be taken into account: when evaluating the effectiveness of aid, because each time a developing country decides to nationalise foreign property the West almost automatically cuts off aid, even when adequate compensation is offered. (MOSCOW NEWS)

Swiss Stand On Sanctions Against Rhodesia

By Ian Tickle

When the Security Council voted to impose compulsory collective sanctions against Rhodesia at the end of last year, the resolution was only binding on members of the United Nations.

Because of its traditional policy of neutrality, Switzerland has never applied for United Nations membership. One of the main reasons for this was that it wanted to avoid the legal obligation to take part in collective punitive measures which it did not consider compatible with neutrality.

Switzerland has a special ground for this: her government wishes in all cases to remain in readiness for a day on which it may be asked to undertake mediation in view of peaceful resolution of a conflict. This does not only apply to armed struggle like the Vietnam war or the Algerian rebellion; it also applies to conflicts like the one between Rhodesia and Great Britain, which are not yet causing bloodshed but which may do so in the future. The Swiss Federal Council takes the view that the Rhodesian regime would be unlikely ever to accept mediation from a state engaged in operating a policy of sanctions against it. For the Rhodesians this would not be a neutral state.

Consequently, when the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, asked the Swiss what steps they were prepared to take in view of the Security Council resolution, he could not

expect to read in their reply that they were ready to take part in sanctions even though they did not belong to his organisation. This would have robbed all meaning for Switzerland's determination to remain neutral in cases where membership of the United Nations would deprive it of this possibility.

Instead, the Swiss Federal Council answered that Switzerland could not take part in mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia, but that they would take steps to ensure that the Rhodesians would not be able to use Swiss territory for the purpose of side-stepping economic sanctions imposed by other countries.

Those who have read thus far will have understood that this attitude does not mean that the Swiss government is in any way sympathetic to the present Rhodesian regime or its policies. Nor does it imply any kind of diplomatic recognition. Proofs of this are the following points:

—During the last five years, trade between Switzerland and Rhodesia has amounted to 1% of Rhodesia's exports and 0.7% of Rhodesia's imports. The maintenance of traditional trade relations between the two countries will therefore do nothing to prevent the success of the mandatory sanctions ordered by the Security Council. The Swiss government has decided to limit trade relations with Rhodesia to the average of the last three

years. Any increase in this will be strictly forbidden.

—Switzerland is not affected by the embargo ordered by the United Nations on the export of certain specifically mentioned strategic goods to Rhodesia. It does not produce oil or petroleum products for export, and there is consequently no possibility of Rhodesia obtaining these commodities from or through Switzerland. The same is true of heavy motor vehicles, aircraft and their spare parts. The Swiss Foreign Minister, Spuehler, has undertaken to keep the terms of this embargo under review and has stated that he will not hesitate to take any steps which may be required to comply with it. For it has long been Swiss policy to prevent the export of strategic material to troubled areas.

As has always been the case since the creation of the United Nations at the end of World War II, Switzerland is prepared to do all it can to cooperate with its decision provided that the policy of permanent political neutrality is safeguarded.

Neutrality is not a word with a meaning that changes with every passing wind—even if it be "the wind of change." It is a political commodity which is bound to offend people who do not take the trouble to understand its motives and who believe that in their particular argument neutrality is superfluous. But it generally wins them over in the end. (SWISS PRESS REVIEW)

Problems Of Defence Against Nuclear Missiles

The development of new nuclear warheads and major changes in United States missile technology are being accelerated partly as a result of the Soviet deployment of anti-ballistic missile installations. Some officers who have studied intelligence data about the Russian installations fear that their defensive system may be based on what one described as the "zapp" affect—such as the ray gun in the comic strips—of high altitude nuclear explosions. The tremendous burst of energy resulting from multi-megaton explosions in the vacuum of space could neutralise or destroy incoming warheads.

It is for this reason that newly designed missile warheads, with improved electrical circuits, better materials and some shielding against the neutron, electromagnetic and thermal effects of a nuclear blast, are being produced. The annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission, maintained a continuing modification programme for "some warheads," with the objective of "further decreasing warhead vulnerability to nuclear environments generated by anti-ballistic missile counter-measures."

The report's sober statement was regarded as an understatement of the intensive work being done to protect U.S. warheads and to assure a continuing capability to penetrate Soviet defences. But the paucity of accurate information about effects of high-altitude atomic explosions and the atmospheric nuclear test ban that outlaws such developmental tests means, in the words of one expert, that "there is just no way to know if the solutions are valid."

The beginnings of an even fractionally effective Soviet anti-missile system and the concurrent development by the U.S. and the Soviet Union of what is known as MIRV—multiple individually guided re-entry vehicles—represent, the experts say, such major technological advances that reactions to them, by both powers, are inevitable.

These and other new developments in missile technology are, military officers believe a "destabilising" factor that will force sweeping strategic, political and economic consequences. Many of these officers believe that there is little likelihood the Russians will agree to halt the deployment of their anti-ballistic missile system, much less to dismantle those installations already completed. There is thus some worry that protracted discussions might delay the start of a U.S. defensive system.

In any case, they hold that recent technological developments in rocketry and electronics have marked the end of an era and that to preserve strategic stability and to maintain the uneasy balance of terror, or the capability of each power to devastate the other no matter what the other does first, major developments are inevitable. The Department of Defence concept that has tended to restrain technological innovation in strategic nuclear systems during the last few years, the concept that "if we don't build it, they won't," has been proved invalid, officers think, by the Soviet missile defensive system and by reports of their work on multiple missile warheads, each with individual guidance.

This military point of view has been resisted so far by Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara, who has approved some development of U.S. offensive capabilities but holds that a missile defence system is not worth the cost. He has said that the U.S. retains, now and for the foreseeable future, the capability to inflict "assured destruction" on the Soviet Union, regardless of what the Soviet Union does first. Many military officers particularly concerned about the vulnerability of U.S. warhead to nuclear effects are not at all certain that this is so.

Most of them agree that the U.S. apparently has a considerable lead in strategic weapons, but there is

much uncertainty about the capabilities of the Soviet AICBM (anti-intercontinental ballistic missile) system. The intelligence community itself is divided about the extent, the nature and the potential effectiveness of the Soviet missile defence system. There is general agreement that the deployment of an antiballistic missile system, has started, but there the agreement ends.

Most experts, though not all, believe there is a clear-cut difference between new installations that have been seen and photographed by reconnaissance satellites around Moscow and extensive installations in other parts of the Soviet Union. The Moscow installations, it is usually agreed, comprise part of an antiballistic missile system. Some of the launching sites and radars are believed to be operational or ready for firing now, but more sites are being built and the entire Moscow system probably will not be fully ready for six to 18 months.

The sharp differences of opinion in the intelligence community, with the Central Intelligence Agency ranged on one side with some minority military support and the Defence Intelligence Agency ranged on the other with majority military support, concern the far more widespread installations in other parts of the Soviet Union, known as the Tallinn system (from the name of the Soviet city).

Launching sites and radars of this system extend in a wide area across the north-western part of the Soviet Union, covering the missile window, or angle of arc, through which U.S. missiles, launched from land bases, would have to approach their targets. There are also reports that installations of this type have been detected in southern Russia in position to defend against attacks from the Mediterranean area. But in addition to these extensive deployment

(Contd. on page 4)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Quarterly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 25
Yearly \$ 40

CYPRIOT SHOEMAKER EXHIBITS PAINTINGS IN LONDON

For most of his life Michael Christou Kasialos was a shoemaker. Then, at 75, he began to paint. He held ten exhibitions of his work in Cyprus.

Now, at 82, he is having his first exhibition outside Cyprus—at the Commonwealth Institute in London. He brings a talent in view that is more genuinely primitive than that of the famous American Grandma Moses.

Unlike many primitives, his hand was not tutored in craft. He was a shoemaker in a country where making shoes meant exactly that, and not merely the repair of machine-made products.

During the war-time shortage, Kasialos made pots and plates and later he painted decorated ornaments made out of mud.

One day he looked at professionals' pictures exhibited in Nicosia. He said to himself "I can do as well as those", bought some paint and brushes and proceeded to prove it. Since then he has never lacked collectors.

Incidents in the life of the Cypriot village are painted on panels of modest size. Each depicts some activity—a wedding, making cheese from sheep's milk, washing potatoes in the field for market, netting a plague of locusts or the interior of a beauty parlour showing a mother

amenting while her daughter's long hair is cut fashionably short.

Kasialos assembles his figures and motives on a vertical plane with rudimentary perspective that is not without its own peculiar force.

We accept that the foreground figures are nearest to us, those suspended in mid-air are further away.

The convention is as old as the Lascaux caves and was not invented by Uccello as some pretend. Rather Kasialos recalls the drawing in Western medieval manuscripts and occasionally the hieratic friezes of Byzantine mosaic murals.

When Kasialos and his wife attended his London exhibition, it was plain that the life he depicted was the one to which he himself belonged.

The trousers he wore are unknown in Savile Row styles and Madame Kasialos owed nothing to Dior for the elegance of her traditional black head scarf.

The painting of Kasialos is a community art—even in a wedding scene we have to search to find the central characters as we do in a 16th century Brueghel.

Each composition is in fact a realist document. Each individual person contributes something to the whole scene, even as in a completely abstract work each detail has relevance to the total effect.

Vivid green is the common hue

for foliage throughout the exhibition, skies in the landscapes are universally blue, the features of the men and women seem to bear a family resemblance.

The purpose of the paintings is to present a lively illustrative idea of

Cypriot life; the impression is simplified through subtraction and a formal 'short-hand'.

In the end the pictorial equation is solved in sparkling unpretentious values.

(GEMINI NEWS SERVICE)



After a long while dramas are again being staged in the Pohani Nandari theatre. Chosen as a curtain raiser was Mohammad Akbar Pamir's tragedy Dewana (The Madman). The three-act play develops the life of a sick young lad named Salim caught in a corrupt society.

In the opening scene, the audience learns that Salim has been involved in a traffic accident and is suffering from amnesia. The efforts of his relatives to help him regain his memory are all in vain.

The doctor says that it will be a long time before Salim recovers. He lives a life of loneliness. Those around him pretend to be his friends while in reality they are tricking him. Salim finds it difficult to live with such people but his attempts to rid himself of them fail. The failures mount and in the last tense moments of the play he dies from a heart attack.

Pamir provides his audience with two hours of suspense while at the same time picturing the horrors of a debauched society in a realistic manner. His play comes to life under the masterful direction of Besid and the skilful acting of such stars as Asil Shafie. Shafie takes the role of Salim and succeeds in showing the trials of a young man suffering from amnesia. And theatre fans are glad to see Besid back at work.

The make-up and costumes are well-handled but the lighting is extremely poor. The Pohani should keep in mind that the condition of the ceiling and stairway behind the stage create a striking contrast to the well-polished furniture.

OF BINGO AND BALLET

Internationally speaking, the Scots are most revered for Scotch whisky, Robbie Burns, the Edinburgh International Festival and Sir Walter Scott, in approximately that order. But that's internationally speaking. Domestically the swinging Scots, like their neighbours, the swinging English, still have a big thing going on bingo.

"Yes," replied Peter Diamand, director of the Edinburgh Festival, in New York recently, "I have discovered quite a lot about bingo." And no wonder, because bingo and its profits will add substantially to the cost of the proposed, but not quite definite, visit of the New York City Ballet to the Edinburgh Festival for a week at the end of August.

Because the capital of Scotland, precisely like the capital of the United States, is still shamefully without an opera house (although, of course, plans abound like hearth), the theater situation in Edinburgh is far from bonny. The only theater in which ballet can possibly, if not conveniently, appear is the Empire, an enormous vaudeville house upon which the sun should definitely have set. It is very probably among the 17 most ugly theaters in the British Isles—but it serves.

At least it did serve until about five years ago, when someone made the great discovery that the Empire could be more profitably used as a bingo hall than as a theater. Now if the festival wishes to obtain its very necessary stage it has to pay, it is understood, not only the rental of the theater, but also some sum to offset the bingo profits.

Diamand, however, has every hope that he will be able to persuade George Balanchine and his New York City Ballet to make what would be only their second appearance at the Edinburgh Festival, and their first in 15 years. He had better succeed. In recent years Edinburgh has strung its festival upon a couple of key composers. This year the composers are Bach and Stravinsky, and what other company but the New York City Ballet could so well represent Stravinsky on the stage?

One disappointment Diamand seems as resigned to as the rest of us. It appears that Balanchine will not, or cannot, revive the great Stravinsky-Balanchine masterpiece "Orpheus." One simply must not accept that this ballet, one of the greatest works of the 20th century, has been lost, even though it is currently out of the repertoire.

Diamand, who replaced Lord Harewood as director of the Edinburgh Festival two years ago, is the most experienced festival organizer in Europe. For years he ran the Holland Festival, a rival of the Edinburgh Festival for world supremacy. Now he remains an adviser

to the Holland Festival, but the wily Scots, perhaps on the principle that if you can't beat them, recruit them, have brought him to Edinburgh, where currently his main efforts are centered.

While he is in New York, Dia-

mand hopes to speak with Igor Stravinsky, who he hopes might conduct at the festival. He also expects to have words with the Cleveland Orchestra, which is already signed for Edinburgh this year.

(NEW YORK TIMES)

Imam Abu Hanifa: A Great Muslim Thinker

The need for working out details of Islamic law of which the basic principles had been given in the Holy Quran began to increase with the passing of time. When the people did not know what Islam expected of them in a certain exigency, they naturally resorted to pre-Islamic custom or tradition. This led to the rise of thinkers and scholars, who used their Qiyas (analogical reasoning) and conforming to the Ijma (consensus) worked out the details of Law based on the principles enunciated in the Holy Quran, and as illustrated by the Holy Prophet's Sunnah (Example).

One of the great Muslim scholars and thinkers who devoted his life to this and who made invaluable contribution to the development of Fiqh (Islamic Jurisprudence) was Imam Abu Hanifa Al-Noman Ibn Thabit. Descended from Persians, Abu Hanifa was born in Kufa in A.H. 81 and became a keen student of the Quran and Hadith from his early years. He did not become a professional scholar and chose trade as his occupation, but he spent most of his time in learning and in meditation. Soon he became a thriving cloth merchant and feeling the urge to teach to the Muslims about the all comprehensive guidance of Islam, he invited the elite and the learned to a grand feast and delivered his first Lecture on Islamic Jurisprudence. As in those days many professional theologians had also sprung up; and they at times had axes to grind, Abu Hanifa is said to have given this feast just to show that God had given him enough and if he wanted to lecture it was not to gain any monetary gain. He followed up his first lecture by organizing what in modern terminology could be called Symposiums. His meetings soon became lively centres of learned discussion, and with his God-given intellectual capacity, he shone forth as an outstanding scholar round whom gathered many intellectuals giants.

Historian Ibn Khallikan describes Imam Abu Hanifa as a man who seldom spoke but when he did so words of learning and wisdom poured forth in a torrent. Imam Abu Hanifa did not write a manual of law or any systematic work on jurisprudence. In the same way as the talks of Socrates led to the development of philosophy by Plato and Aristotle, the Hanafite Code is really the work of his able disciples, though the inspiration had come from Imam Abu Hanifa.

In his own way the Imam had

realized that the Judiciary should be absolutely independent of the Executive and he did not like the way Qadis (Judges) were being appointed who were governed by the views and desires of the then rulers. Fearing that his growing popularity may become a challenge to their power, the then Abbaside Caliph thought of controlling the giant by making him a Qadi (Judge), but the Imam refused. This was treated as an affront and he was imprisoned but he could not be compelled to become a paid servant of government.

The great Imam passed away in A.H. 150 but the school of thought he had created continued to make history. Though the Imam had used Qiyas to a greater extent than other jurists, his knowledge of Hadith was also encyclopaedic. But unfortunately the collection of Hadith which he must have had has not come down to posterity though we have collection by a contemporary jurist, Imam Malik. Compilations made by his disciples, however, exist.

Imam Abu Hanifa, though he was uncompromising in the matters of basic principles, encouraged independent opinion in the matter of details. There is record of how his immediate disciples at times boldly differed from the Imam's view. For instance, in fixing the time of Asar prayers, the disciples of the Imam differed from the Imam's interpretation of the relevant Hadith. Then in the matter of one who cultivates unowned and unused land, Abu Yusuf said ownership belongs to such a cultivator according to a Hadith. But when he was told that Imam Abu Hanifa had in his ruling inserted a provision that the Caliph's permission to work the land was necessary for claim to ownership to be recognised as valid, Abu Yusuf wrote that his master (Abu Hanifa) had made the Caliph's permission a necessary condition simply in order to facilitate decision between possible claimants and that such a condition was not necessary.

Though Imam Abu Hanifa had himself encouraged Ijtihad (new decision) among his disciples, yet as time passed on, the wrong notion began to prevail that the Code as formulated by the immediate disciples of the Imam and further developed by subsequent jurists was the final word in Jurisprudence and that the door of Ijtihad (new decisions) was closed. But, thank God, the world of Islam is slowly coming out of the intellectual stagnation created by regarding Ijtihad as closed.

(Muslim World)

THE FALL OF BOST

By Prof. A.H. Habibi

Bost, situated on the banks of the Helmand river, was one of the most impressive cities in Afghanistan, during the reign of the Al-Mahmoud dynasty.

Sultan Mahmoud's father Nasiruddin Subuktageen ruled this city for

a number of years. At the time of the Ghaznavid empire the city was famous as the ruling capital of the warmer regions of the country. It had magnificent palaces in which some of the most powerful kings of the Al-Mahmoud dynasty ruled. Many poets and historians were granted audience in the palaces of the city.

Political errors and carelessness which have resulted in the downfall of many cities also brought an end to the grandeur of Bost. The destruction of Bost started with the wars between the rulers of Ghazni and Ghor.

The wars started when the rulers of Ghazni killed Sultan Suri Ghor and his brother. The results of this error were very grave and with it the decline of the Al-Mahmoud dynasty began. These conquests not only meant the death of many but also brought an end to the splendour and the vast civilisation of Ghazni and Bost, two majestic strongholds.

Sultan Alaaddin, one of the mightiest kings of the Al-Shansab dynasty of Ghor, in order to revenge the murder of his brothers took an army from Ghor and razed Ghazni. This city, which was considered one of the most beautiful in Asia was plundered and burned by the Ghor ruler. He is believed to have massacred its citizens for seven days and was thus given the title of Jahansoz (the world burner).

The hatred of Sultan Alaaddin converted Ghazni into a ghost town in the 12th century and the remaining population left a city which once flourished with beautiful gardens, of which its inhabitants still boast, and a large university. Menhaj Seraj, the historian of the Al-Shansab dynasty, reports the incident as follows:

The Sultan after burying his brothers, marched towards Bost, reaching Bost he destroyed all the structures of the city which had no match in excellence of architecture. After completely vanquishing the province he returned to Ghor.

The Al-Mahmoud dynasty kings were unable to rule in peace and the period of the dignity of its rulers came to an end with the fall of Bost.

The remains of this city still exist. The superb construction of its forts, arches and underground channels support Menhaj Seraj's statement that the city was the only one of its kind.



KASIOLOS AND WIFE From shoes to painting

LOST LEONARDO NOTES FOUND

About 700 pages of manuscript and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, lost for almost two centuries, have been found in the National Library of Spain.

The drawings are said to establish Leonardo an inventor of several devices, including the chain drive familiar to all bicycle riders.

They increase by a substantial margin the surviving fruits of da Vinci's genius. Only 5,000 pages of his manuscript material were hitherto available. The added 700 pages contain some of his most elaborate and careful drawings.

They are arranged in two extended manuscripts more systematically organized than was the wont of the "great doodler" whose fruits, during the period when he wrote these documents, included his famous fresco, "The Last Supper."

The finding was announced by two scholars: Dr. Jules Piccus, who made the find inadvertently some two years ago, and Dr. Ladislao Reti, a leading authority on da Vinci drawings, who authenticated the documents.

Dr. Piccus, professor of romance languages at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, was searching the library in Madrid for popular ballads of the medieval period when he noticed a gap in the numerical sequence of catalogue cards.

Suspecting that the missing numbers might represent some of the early ballads, he sent for items bearing those numbers and came upon the da Vinci manuscripts.

Dr. Reti, of the Elmer Bent Library of Vinciana at the University of California at Los Angeles, was working at the Madrid library on the manuscripts of Juanolo Turriano, another important figure in the history of technology.

For hundreds of years the manuscripts had been shown in the catalogue of the Madrid library, but they had apparently vanished when

the numbering system was changed, in about the 18th century.

Dr. Piccus declined to explain the delay in authentication of the manuscripts. However, Dr. Reti said there was no doubt as to their authenticity.

Not only do they conform to the catalogued identification, but they also are clearly in da Vinci's very characteristic hand, Dr. Reti said. Da Vinci used "mirror writing" in which the lettering appears in mirror image and runs from right to left.

Apparently, Dr. Reti said, this was done because of da Vinci's left-handedness. Shading on the drawings is made with lines that slant from upper left to lower right, as is typical of left-handed artists.

Dr. Bern Dibner, another da Vinci scholar who has seen microfilms of the manuscripts, expressed no doubt as to their authenticity. "It is as if a new play of Shakespeare had been discovered," he exclaimed.

Although da Vinci lived from 1452 to 1519, his mechanical drawings remained almost entirely unpublished until the 19th century. His genius in this field has only recently been fully recognised.

It is the scope of his skills in painting; invention, music, sculpture and military engineering that have made him, for many, the prototype of the "Renaissance man."

The newly found drawings, bound into two volumes, show a wide variety of complex gears, hydraulic machines and the like.

The new find is to be published by the University of California. Dr. Edward C. Moore, dean of the University of Massachusetts Graduate School, said preparation of the book would take about two years. The library in Madrid has given the American universities a four-year option on publication rights.

(THE NEW YORK TIMES)

Did Welsh Discover America 300 Years Before Columbus?

LONDON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—A British historian says a group of Welsh adventurers settled on the North American coast 300 years before Columbus and became tribes of blue-eyed "white" Red Indians.

Author Richard Deacon said a 12th century Celtic prince, Madoc ab Gwain Gwynedd, established communities at Mobile Bay, Alabama, and in Tennessee and Georgia.

In his book Madoc and the Discovery of America published Thursday by Frederick Muller of London, Deacon said the settlers' descendants were the mysterious "white Indians" whose appearance and way of life baffled scores of American frontier pioneers.

He based his theory on 20 years of research into Welsh legends and the accounts by 73 French, Spanish and Welsh traders, missionaries and soldiers who said they met groups of Indians who spoke fluent Celtic—the ancient Welsh tongue.

They had pale complexions, red, blonde and brown hair and beards, built settlements with streets and squares and lived by cultivation rather than hunting.

Deacon, believes the last of the Welshmen's descendants were the blue-eyed Mandan Indians, wiped out by smallpox and marauding Sioux war parties in 1838. The Mandan tribe have also been cited as evidence that Vikings established colonies in North America around 1000 A.D.

He said ancient Welsh poems and legends established that Prince Madoc led a fleet of 10 ships across the Atlantic from North Wales in 1170.

He returned to take a second fleet of flat-bottomed wooden vessels covered in hide to what contemporary poets described as a pleasant and fruitful country.

The settlers were driven inland by hostile local tribes and Spaniards and finally settled along the Missouri river. Early American artist George Catlin lived among them for eight years, painted their portraits, and described them as having a European-type beauty.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

MADRID, Feb. 26, (DPA).—Eleven Spanish miners who had lived 300 metres below ground in a coal pit for a full six days in protest against their dismissal, returned to the surface voluntarily Friday night.

All of them were suffering from stomach trouble and respiration difficulties.

They had staged the strike in the "Minal Llamas" mine in Mieres city, Asturias province, although the dismissal had been decreed as long as two years ago.

MOSCOW, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Poland's Defence Minister, Marshal Marian Spychalski, flew to Moscow Saturday and began immediate talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Indications were that the Polish military chief was discussing urgent problems affecting the Warsaw Pact, Eastern Europe's military alliance, observers said. There was no advance announcement of the visit.

PRAGUE, Feb. 26, (Tass). The session of the presidium of the World Council of Peace opened here Saturday.

The agenda includes: actions for establishing peace in Vietnam, problems of European security, the cooperation of the World Council of Peace with various movements and organisations coming out for peace.

The session will last till February 27.

BANGKOK, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Mongli Slim, Tunisia's justice minister and former president of the United Nations General Assembly, had urged that a conference of developing nations be held shortly, the Bangkok Post reported.

In an interview with the newspaper Friday he suggested either New York or Geneva as the site for such a meeting.

TOKYO, Feb. 26, (Tass). The volume of Japan's trade with European socialist countries increased 150 per cent in the past three years. In 1966 (from January to December) the total volume of Japan's trade with Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, according to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, reached 107,758,000 dollars. Japan's trade with Bulgaria and Rumania accounts for 70 per cent of this sum.

MOSCOW, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Hungarian communist leader Janos Kadar arrived here Saturday for informal talks with Soviet leaders.

His visit was only announced Friday when he left Budapest by train for Moscow.

There has been no official explanation for the trip, which is expected to last three days. It has been described only as an "unofficial visit" at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party.

BRAZZAVILLE, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The Managing Committee of the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) claimed here Saturday that 25

MPLA members were imprisoned in Congo Kinshasa at a base belonging to another Angolan nationalist group.

A communique from the MPLA, which has its headquarters here, said the prisoners were being held at Kinkuzu base, given by the Congolese government to the Kinshasa-based Angolan Revolutionary Government in Exile (GRAE).

LONDON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Plans for increasing fire precautions on ships to be built in the future are to be discussed by a conference opening here on Monday.

Following a number of disasters at sea involving fire, the United Nations inter-government maritime consultative organisation has during the past year tightened considerably its rules for preventing fires in existing ships. Most countries have adopted the new code.

TOKYO, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Japan's overseas telephone and telegram corporation, Fokusai Denhin Denwa Company Ltd, said Saturday it plans to lay a submarine cable line between Naotsu in northern Japan, and Makhodka, Siberia, to provide a telecommunications link with Europe via the Soviet Union.

CLOQUET, Minnesota, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Undertakers were about to embalm a 72-year-old woman, taken for dead for 38 hours, when they detected a slight movement and faint pulsebeat.

They rushed the woman, Mrs. Gus Hyppa, to hospital yesterday where doctors Saturday said she was recovering from a convulsion.

PARIS, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—French pacifist writer-philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre left here by air last night for Cairo at the start of a Middle East tour to study the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The 61-year-old Nobel literature prize winner plans to visit the United Arab Republic, Syria, Lebanon and Israel.

On his return to Paris he will publish a special issue of his journal "Les Temps Modernes" (Modern Times) devoted to the conflict, his secretary said.

'Strangler' Recaptured

BOSTON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Self-styled Boston strangler Albert Desalvo was recaptured a few miles north of here Saturday when he walked into a clothing shop and asked if he could use the telephone.

He was unarmed and offered no resistance when the owner called local police.

A disorderly crowd of about 2,000—some shouting "kill him, kill him"—jammed the street outside the police station as word spread of Desalvo's recapture.

Desalvo, protected by a squad of detectives, smiled and winked at reporters he recognised as he was taken to court wearing handcuffs.

His arrest ended a massive police hunt which had spread across the border into Canada—and the fears of thousands of women.

Near-hysteria had gripped Massachusetts since Desalvo, who claims to have murdered and mutilated 13 women in a wave of crime which terrorised Boston three years ago, escaped from a state mental hospital on Thursday night.

A judge ordered Desalvo taken to Walpole State Prison.

CHINA

(Cont'd from page 1)

Meanwhile, the biggest offensive of the Vietnam war, in which 2500 American combat troops are pushing deep into guerrilla-held territory, has produced 49 Viet Cong dead after three days, the U.S. military command announced.

The multi-division offensive, which included the first American parachute drop of the Vietnam war, is concentrated in 150 square miles of jungle and scrubland centred some 65 miles northwest of Saigon.

Main objective of the operation is the Viet Cong's central offices in Vietnam which are believed to be located in this area.

The headquarters contains the Viet Cong's main political and military headquarters, as well as their clandestine "liberation radio," which had been broadcasting from the area for almost six years.

I am grateful for the care and attention which I received at Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital from thoracic surgeon Dr. Shaw and internal medicine specialist Dr. Charni, who performed a heart operation on me.

Tijbhan Shekarpuris, D'Afghanistan Bank.

CERCLE FRANCAIS
2 Mars, after 9:30 Dinner will be served only upon reservation. Phone: 23295, 20547, 23171. Black tie.



Ahmet Borekalli, standing, yesterday sang several Turkish folk songs in the Radio Afghanistan auditorium in a style he has developed himself, combining Western and Turkish techniques. Under the name Turk Ezgileri, Borekalli also participates in the cultural activities of UNESCO, in addition to his regular duties as chief of the Music Department of the Turkish National Library.

Preceding him with Beethoven's Opus 57 and Chopin's Ballade No. 3 was pianist Mithat Fennem. Fennem, who teaches at the Ankara State Conservatoire, has composed a concertino for piano and authored The Book of the Pianist. He was awarded the Palme Academique by the French government on one of his many concert tours.

Photo by Hafizi (Afghan Film)

The Afghan Week In Review:

Budget, Cotton Prices, Shalizi's New Post

The government was able last week to present to the Senate the 1967-68 budget for deliberation. The Senate's related committees are expected to meet shortly and review the various aspects of the country's largest budget ever. The Af. 5.7 billion budget, in which foreign assistance to implement development projects is not included, is higher than the last budget by Af. 275 million. If the \$80 million foreign assistance during the year is also taken into consideration the budget will be of some Af. 9.5 billion.

The deficit in the budget is Af. 350 million, and this is to be met by a loan from the Central Bank.

The Minister of Finance, Abdul Karim Hakimi, revealed in the budget that Afghanistan will earn some \$6 million from the sale of natural gas abroad.

The President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Abdul Hadi Dawi, lauded the government for presenting the state budget so early.

While the government announced that it will earn \$6 million from the sale of natural gas produced in northern Afghanistan, it also announced that it has raised the price of cotton. Cotton is another foreign currency earner for the country and it is also needed for the textile industry within the country. Several new mills are envisaged in the Third Plan.

According to a Cabinet decision, from the beginning of 1346 (March 22) the price increase will apply to all grades of cotton. The decision has been welcomed by cotton growers in the northern and western parts of the country.

Also during the week the government announced that the food procurement department will act as an independent administrative unit within the government to allow it to work more efficiently in keeping the prices of essential commodities stable. A source in the Ministry of Finance later said that experience has shown the creation of such a department was essential. A law to regulate the affairs of the department has been prepared in six chapters.

Afghanistan figured in international news last week when the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, announced the appointment of the Afghan statesman, Abdul Satar Shalizi, as a member of the United Nations special mission to Aden. The government of Britain plans to grant independence to the Federation of South Arabia, in which Aden was also incorporated in 1959. But the nationalists of that area have said that they have been made a part of the Federation against their wish.

This is the third time that an Afghan has been included in a UN fact-finding mission. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, now President of the General Assembly, served in the Oman and Vietnam missions.

The Ministry of Communications announced last week that at present it did not plan to join the Communications Satellite Corporation. Joining the corporation for global commercial communication now is not feasible. In addition to an annual membership fee of \$25,000, the transmitters and accessory equipment necessary for commercial communication may well cost \$3 million to \$4 million, the Ministry said. It said Afghanistan will try to link itself via carrier telephone to the satellite system on a transit basis either through Pakistan or Iran, who may join the system by 1968. The Ministry explained that this would ensure round-the-clock world communication and at the same time make more efficient use of the system of carrier telephone-at its disposal.

New Green Landrover
Landrover for sale. In excellent condition. Only 9,000 km. One-year factory guarantee. Customs duty not paid. Call 23001 after 4:00 p.m.

By Wakebeben

The chairman of the International Red Cross Committee, S. A. Gonard, visited Kabul last week as guest of the Afghan Red Crescent Society. He was received by His Majesty the King and also HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

Congress May Get Only Bare Majority In Indian Parliament

NEW DELHI, February 26, (Reuter).—The ruling Congress Party moved slowly ahead of the combined opposition yesterday to extend its lead in the House of the People.

The Congress has so far won 282 seats in the 521-member House.

Political observers forecast the Congress would end up with about 270 seats in the House—just eight more than the 262 needed for an absolute majority. In the last Parliament it had a 238-seat majority.

The Congress, which was originally formed to get the British out of India and has ruled the country since independence in 1947, has suffered badly in state elections.

It has lost outright in Kerala, Madras and Orissa states and in the Delhi Metropolitan Council.

In Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar it has emerged as the largest party, but without an absolute majority in the State Assemblies.

According to an AP report, the Congress has also failed to retain its absolute majority in U.P.

The Congress has retained power in nine states.

The election has also brought defeat for almost half of Mrs. Gandhi's 52 Cabinet and junior Ministers. Five Cabinet Ministers have fallen (not six as reported yesterday)—Faghruddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, has retained his seat.

According to AP, even the total number of seats won by the Congress in the State Assemblies has dropped sharply. With 3,161 out of a total of 3,560 decided so far, the party has won 1,610 far below its 60 per cent average in past elections.

Results are still coming in from Kashmir and Manipur, where polling has not yet been completed.

With most major races decided, attention switched to the confused parliamentary race in Bombay, between former Defence Minister V.K. Krishna Menon, running as an independent for the first time, and S.G. Barve, a retired civil servant nominated by the Congress.

Press reports had said that according to unofficial returns Menon had lost by about 10,000 votes. But he has filed an application for a recount in at least three polling stations and so an official announcement has been delayed.

For the second straight day, Mrs.

Second Chance

MOSCOW, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—London zoo urged the USSR's zoos Saturday to agree to a "second chance" honeymoon for Chi-Chi and An-An, the giant pandas that tried, but failed to mate last year.

"We have promised to give them an answer on Monday," Dr. Igor Sosnovsky, Moscow zoo director, said after discussing the plan with British embassy officials.

London's Regent's Park Zoo wants Moscow's male An-An to be flown to Britain next month to share a cage with London's female Chi-Chi, he said.

This will be the prime mating season, and British zoos hope for better results than last year, when the bashful Chi-Chi spent seven months in Moscow but resisted all of An-An's advances.

London zoo is anxious to get the two pandas together again, in hopes that mating would produce the first panda cub to be born in captivity outside China.

Joint Kuwait, Iraq

Committees Meet

BAGHDAD, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The Iraqi and Kuwaiti governments agreed that their joint border committee, formed during the Amir of Kuwait's visit to Iraq last year, should meet on March 5, it was announced here Saturday.

Hamid Noman, the Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait, who was recalled by his government last Thursday, began consultations with officials on matters of mutual interest to the two countries here.

The venue of the forthcoming meeting has not yet been announced.

Nuclear Missile Defence

(Cont'd from page 2)

ments, installations identified as being of the Tallinn type have been discovered east of the Ural mountains.

The CIA regards the Tallinn system as a new type of ground-to-air missile system—a development of the SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles—for use against aircraft or winged missiles that fly in the atmosphere, not as an anti-ballistic missile system. Most of the intelligence community in the Pentagon believe the Tallinn system represents at least the initial deployment of what they think is an anti-ballistic missile system of a new type.

There are supporting facts and conjectures on both sides. The Tallinn radar is regarded by some experts as too crude for use against ballistic missile. However, the fact that the initial deployment of the Tallinn system covered the most important missile approaches to the Soviet heartland from the U.S. is thought to be more than a coincidence. Some think the rift with China may have motivated the installations east of the Urals; others think these sites might be intended to guard against a U.S. land-based missile fired the wrong way, or above the southern polar regions toward Soviet targets rather than by the shortest route across the North Atlantic.

So far, the Soviet missile defence system appears to be based, unlike the U.S. Nike-X, on a single long-range missile. The U.S. system, still under development, comprises two missiles—a long-range three-stage rocket named the Spartan (formerly called the Zeus) designed to intercept incoming missiles outside the atmosphere and a second high-speed missile, the Sprint, intended as a last-ditch defence in the atmosphere.

Of even more concern to some experts is the U.S. knowledge gap. The details of exactly what happens and the extent and duration of the effects of a multi-megaton nuclear explosion in the vacuum of space are unknown.

The possibility of an electromagnetic, radioactive or thermal defence against ballistic missile has been theoretically discussed and debated in the Pentagon, ever since the global effects of high-altitude, out-of-atmosphere nuclear explosions were first charted in the U.S. Argus tests in the South Atlantic in 1958.

The U.S., as a result of the development of huge warheads by the Soviet Union, revised the electrical wiring circuits to its missile silos to protect the wiring from being destroyed, burned out or fused by the electromagnetic and thermal effects of a huge explosion while the missiles were in their launching tubes or in the first stage of flight.

Other modifications have been made to shield the missiles, their computers and guidance systems and the warheads.

Nevertheless, the tests that have been made at high altitude of large-scale nuclear explosions have demonstrated the potentiality of a kind of out-of-atmosphere defence against incoming missiles. In one Soviet test in 1961, one detonation destroyed two incoming missiles. A U.S. test in the Pacific of a far smaller warhead neutralised the fissionable material in a nose cone 150 miles above the earth and 800 miles from the explosion.

The destruction or neutralisation of missile warheads might be accomplished by the tremendous pulse of thermal energy or heat disseminated by the explosion. It might also be accomplished by one of several effects, all of them various forms of energy, such as the neutron flux, or instantaneous outpouring of neutrons incident to any nuclear detonation, or by the electromagnetic pulse, which could have effects similar to giant lightning bolt.

In the vacuum of space these effects might extend to great distances, thus precise interception of an incoming missile by a defending missile might not be necessary. The Russians are believed to have developed an operational 80-megaton warhead, with a booster rocket of great power, capable of putting the warhead above the atmosphere. In fact, some experts say the Moscow part of the Soviet missile defence system is based on what is called an "exoatmospheric" rocket, or a defensive missile designed to intercept incoming missiles above the atmosphere.

A nuclear burst in this vacuum of space would extend the "kill" zone and increase the "kill" rate. It would also have the potentiality of killing two or more warheads with one burst. It might even counter the multiple individually guided warheads envisaged for the Navy's new Poseidon missile and other new U.S. missiles. For at this high point of the missile trajectory, the multiple warheads of an incoming rocket would normally be unseparated or be in fairly close proximity—they spread out materially when they come into the burst might destroy them all.

To be concluded.

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American cinemascope film in Farsi at 1:30, 4 and 9 p.m. and at 6:30 original English version. THE YELLOW ROLLS ROYCE

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Joint Italian and French film in Farsi at 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. OSS 117 FARIA A BAHIA